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infected. How true this may be I am not yet prepared to say, but as my knowledge of the city extends I hope to be able to speak with more positiveness.

Almost all of our vessels clear for New York or Boston, very few going direct to our dependencies, this traffic being carried on by transshipment.

The water supply is taken from the Hoogli River, some 5 or 6 miles above the city, and in my opinion its purity is open to question, although the European population does not suffer from cholera. The disease is constantly present and if the water is not infected it must be conveyed by more or less direct personal contact. It can be readily understood how from the filthy habits of the natives this could occur.

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Respectfully,

E. K. SPRAGUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Plague in Mauritius.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports as follows: Week ended October 24, 1903, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Oct. 23	Sicilian Prince.....	New York.....	593	122	772	12
23	Regina Elena.....	do.....	0	0	0	0

PALERMO.

Oct. 24	Sicilian Prince.....	New York.....	503	160	650	48
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Bubonic plague in Mauritius.

A telegram from the governor of Mauritius states that during the week ended October 15 there were 88 cases of bubonic plague in the island, with 54 deaths.

Week ended October 31, 1903, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Oct. 28	Sardegna.....	New York.....	863	160	1,230	11
28	Hesperia.....	do.....	658	60	1,022	7
30	Giacomo P.....	do.....				
30	Hohenzollern.....	do.....	868	160	1,340	20

Bubonic plague in Mauritius.

A telegram from the governor of Mauritius states that during the week ended October 22 there were 100 cases of bubonic plague in the island, with 66 deaths.

JAPAN.

Immigrants for Manila and Honolulu recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports from Nagasaki as follows:

October 2, Japanese, for Manila	36
October 12, Japanese, for Manila	82
September 30, Korean, for Honolulu	20

Immigrants for Seattle, Tacoma, San Francisco, and Honolulu recommended for rejection.

Assistant Surgeon Dunlap Moore reports from Yokohama as follows:

October 20, on <i>Kaga Maru</i> , for Seattle	8
October 21, <i>Victoria</i> , for Tacoma	2
October 24, <i>Korea</i> , for San Francisco	5
October 24, <i>Korea</i> , for Honolulu	67

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Lippincott reports, November 3, as follows:

Week ended October 31, 1903:

Bills of health issued	4
Vessels inspected and passed	1
Vessels disinfected and passed	3
Personnel of crew	135
Passengers	0
Baggage	0

During the week there were 23 deaths from all causes, of which 1 was from smallpox, 1 from pernicious fever, 2 from tuberculosis, and 19 from noncontagious causes.

There were 2 new cases of yellow fever reported during the week, which are the only cases remaining.

The situation has greatly improved in these last fifteen days. There have been 10 cases, with 1 death. This is probably due to the north winds and cold temperature killing the *stegomyia*, of which very few now exist. The reports from the surrounding country show that there has also been a decrease in the infection.

Report from Vera Cruz—Yellow fever hospital.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, November 2, as follows: Week ended October 31. The sanitary measures directed against yellow fever are being pushed. A special hospital for yellow fever patients of the better classes has just been opened and will compare favorably with anything of its kind anywhere. The patients in this hospital are treated by their own family physicians and everything is done to overcome the prejudice heretofore existing against hospitals.